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### BEAVERS GOT DRIGGS'S CHECKS!

POSTAL INSPECTORS FIND EVI-DENCE OF COLLUSION.

They Believe That Driggs Divided His Commission in Cash Registers With Beavers, and on the Evidence They Have on This Beavers Was Indicted.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Post Office Department officers are much perturbed over he premature announcement yesterday of the fact that the Grand Jury in Brooklyn had found an indictment against George V. Beavers, former superintendent of the salary and allowance division of the Department. It is very apparent that the postal inspectors have been hampered n their investigation by the leakage in Brooklyn, and, while there is a disposition to refrain from criticising District Attorney Youngs, it is expressing it mildly to say that the officers here regard the matter very seriously.

That the inspectors are after some one else in connection with the Driggs-Beavers transactions is practically admitted. Who the "unknown" might be no one will say, but it is feared that the knowledge that Beavers was indicted may seriously interfere with the plans of the inspectors and possibly defeat their purpose. It was thought that by Monday sufficient evidence would have been gathered to warrant the arrest of Beavers, who, taken off his guard, might have made important disclosures to the inspectors.

The fact that former Congressman Driggs and Beavers were close neighbors in Brooklyn and were also close friends led the inspectors to suspect some time ago that Beavers may have had some knowledge of the transact ion by which the automatic cashiers of the Brandt-Dent Company were introduced into the Post Office Department, and for selling which Representative Driggs received a total commission of about \$12,500. This suspicion was further strengthened by the fact that it was through the Salary and Allowance Division, of which Beavers was superintendent, that the machines first found their way into the Post Office Department.

Mr. Driggs denied that he had shared his commission with any one, but this was not believed by the postal inspectors, who sought evidence that Beavers had found it to his interest to purchase the machines for the Government. Official information in the Post Office Department shows that in May, 1898, a contract was made for 250 of these machines at \$150. This was \$25 more than the machines were then selling for in the open market in small lots. To account for the increased price a slight change in the base of the machine was made, the cost of which was practically insignificant and did not warrant the increase over the market price.

It was ascertained that after the 250 machines had been supplied the purchase of them was continued until over 500 had been bought by the Post Office Department. The investigation has shown that Mr. Driggs received a commission of \$50 Mr. Driggs received a commission of \$50 on each machine, the regular agents of the company who made the deal with the Department also received \$50 per machine, and the company got a like sum. The inspectors now think they have secured conclusive evidence that Mr. Driggs divided his commission with Beavers, and it was upon testimony on this point, consisting largely of documents showing the passage of checks from Driggs to Beavers, that the latter was indicted by the Grand Jury.

The officers of the Post Office Department will not discuss the plans of the inspectors for Beavers's apprehension, and it is not believed that he will endeavor to escape arrest. Whether any one has him under surveillance cannot be learned from either Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow or any of the inspectors, and there is a disposition to leave the matter of his arrest entirely to District Attorney Youngs, under whose jurisdiction such action comes.

A new feature of the investigation developed this afternoon when it was ascer-tained that the Government may possibly recover from contractors all the money llegally expended for these cash registers der the revised statutes making it an offence for a member of Congress to par-ticipate in any Government contract, provision is made for the recovery of such money as may be paid on any contract in

violation of the section.

Secretary Root is directing the investigation of Representative Littauer's connection with the Lyon contracts with the Quartermaster's Department for gloves and gauntlets for the army, and has ordered Inspector-General Burton to find out if there was in the making of the contracts any such violation of Section 3739 of the any such violation of Section 333 of the revised statutes as to require or justify a demand by the proper officer of the De-partment "for the repayment of the moneys paid by the Government under such con-

This section was brought to the attention of the Post Office Department authori-ties this afternoon and there will be a consultation on Monday on the quesion of instituting civil proceedings against former Representative Driggs and the members of the manufacturing firm making the cash registers to recover the money paid for the registers. It was found to-day that where there is evidence that a member of Congress participated in a contract with the Government the law is mandatory that the contractors and his bondsmen shall be forthwith prosecuted at law" to recover the money paid him, and it is because of this hat the authorities feel that civil proceedings should be at once instituted. Controller Tracewell made public to-day the result of the examination of the

accounts of Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster at New York, for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1902. Since last April Controller Tracewell and his expert accountants have been making a careful examination of all the papers and vouchers relating to the New York Post Office for that period, and have been at various times calling upon Postmaster Van Cott for, explanations of some of the items in his accounts. of the items in his accounts.

The announcement is made by Comptroller racewell that all of the accounts were

ound correct and allowed, with the ex-eption of an item for \$450, made to H. C. raff for alleged services rendered as cashier in the New York Post Office from Oct. 1 31, 1902, at \$1,800 per annum, whereas the New York Post Office in violation of the law prohibiting the detail of clerks or employees from any branch of the postal service outside of Washington to duty in Washington

Washington.
In a letter to the Comptroller Postmaster Van Cott explains that he was not responsible for Graff's appointment, that he was appointed by the Post Office Department officials and assigned to the rolls of the New York post office for payment. In view of the circumstance Mr. Van Cott expressed the opinion that he ought not to be responsible for the salary paid Graff.

Comptroller Tracewell says:
"In view of the plain provisions of the law the payment to Mr. Graff was clearly illegal and must be disallowed. The Postmaster claims that in placing Mr. Graff's name provided the control of the control upon the roll of his office and forwarding his salary to him at Washington he was acting under instructions from the Post Office Department and claims that the fact it. fact that he had no control over the ap-pointment should relieve him from the re-

consibility for the payment, but this con-cation cannot be sustained. The illegality of the payment being beyond question, the disbursing officer must be held responsible, and the fact that he paid by directions by direction of his superior officer furnishes by direction of his superior officer furnishes no legal excuse. To hold otherwise would be subversive of all well-settled rules of public accounting, one of the main principles of which is to hold disbursing officers responsible for the legality of the payments made by them.

#### BRYAN SWATS CLEVELAND. Denounces His Party Ideau-Boom

CHICAGO, July 18 .- Grover Cleveland and his ideas of Democracy were denounced by William J. Bryan at the picnic of the Chicago Democratic Club at Brand's Park to-day. Mr. Bryan asserted that only by repudiating Cleveland's Administration was it possible for the Democrats to make a campaign in 1896, and he added that the greatest menace to the party lay in the possibility of a return to the conditions

that prevailed from 1892 to 1896. Mr. Cleveland seemed to be without friends at the picnic, which was supposed to be a gathering of leaders from States in the Middle West. The men from Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa had not a good word for the Princeton statesman. D. R. Lawler of Minnesota said Cleveland had many friends in that State, but this was the limit of the friendliness toward Cleveland. It was decidedly an anti-Cleveland assemblage.

Mayor Harrison was mentioned as a possible candidate for President by D. R. Lawler of Minnesota, who referred to him as Presidential timber, and in an interview said he was for Harrison for the nomination. C. A. Walsh of Iowa, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, sent a speech, which, in the original draft, came out squarely for Harrison for President, but as amended at the Mayor's request it left only an unavoidable inference that the Iowa man would like to support the Chicago Mayor for President

The picnic was the first demonstration by the Chicago Democratic Club, the Harrison organization formed in opposition and rivalry to the Chicago Democracy, which followed the fortunes of Robert E. Burke in the contest last spring. Grand Marshal A. C. Anson rode at the head of a column of 517 men in the club parade

Col. Barry to Be a Brigadier. WASHINGTON, July 18.-Announcement was made at the War Department to-day that Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army, will be appointed for permanent service to the vacancy to exist in the list of Brigadier-Generals of the line after the promotion and retirement of the Colonels who will be

advanced as a result of the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Miles and the promotions of Major-Gen. Young and Brig.-Gen Wood. Col. Barry served as Adjutant-General of the army in the Philippines during most of the Filipino insurrection. He is now sta-tioned at Governors Island, New York harbor, as Adjutant-General of the Depart-ment of the East.

Denies That He Tried to Suppress the Littauer Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Representative James S. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., was in town to-day and paid an early visit to the War Department. Mr. Sherman told Secretary Root with whom he had an interview, that there was no truth in the newspaper reports that when Mr. Sherman was last in Washington, ten days ago he had attempted to suppress the War Department's investigation into the alleged participation of Representative Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville in the profits of contracts for gloves furnished to the army. Mr. Root was out of town during that visit of Mr. Shermanr

Lieutenant-Colonels Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 18.-The following Lieutenant-Colonels will become Colonels in the line of the Regular army as a result of the promotion of thirty-three Colonels and their retirement as Brigadier Generals, whose names were announced by the War Department yesterday:

Department yesterday;
Cavairy-M. V. Hughes, C. A. Steadman, and E. E. Steever.
Artillery Corps-S. G. Grimes, J. N. K. Davis, B. K. Roberts, J. O'Hara, A. C. Taylor and H. W. Hubbell.
Infantry-S. R. Whitall, James Regan, J. B. Rodman, H. L. Haskell, Daniel Cornman, C. B. Hall, J. W. Duncan, Henry Wygant, F. W. Mansfield, P. H. Ray, B. C. Lockwood, Philip Reade, J. T. Van Orsdale, J. A. Buchanan and J. F. Huston.

No Plan to Establish Naval Depot at Huntington, L. I.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- When Secretary of the Navy Moody was asked to-day about a rumor that an arsenal, depot and repair station was to be established at Huntington, L. I., he said he knew of no such project. He added that no money was available for placing a naval depot at Huntington and he had no intention of asking for any for that purpose.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 18.-The training ship Hartford has arrived at New London. the cruiser Michigan at Mackinac Island, and the collier Pompey at Chefoo, China. The gunboat Hist has sailed from Booth Bay for Rockland, Me.: the gunboat Nashville from Key West for Guantanamo, and the collier Marcellus from Port Antonio

Secretary Root to Review New Jersey Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Secretary Root will leave here on Thursday to review the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, N. J., on that day. He will go to his home at Southampton, L. I., on Friday, to stay over Sunday with his family.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- These army orders wer

issued to-day:

First Lieut, James L. B. Evans, Assistant Surgeon, from Rowell Barracks, Clenfuegos, to Morro Castle, Santiago, relieving Capt. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, ordered to New York city for further orders.

Capt. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Porter to this city.

First Lieut. William W. Reno, Assistant Surgeon, from San Francisco to Fort Crook.

First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Third Intaptry, from treatment at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Join his company.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, Second Infantry, from Fort Yates to Join his company.

Second Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, Second Infantry, transferred from Company G. to Company B. Levit Leg. I Samuelson. Second Infantry.

pany B. Second Lieut.Leo I. Samuelson, Second Infantry, transferred from Company B to Company G of that

transferred from Company freediment.

Leaves of absence granted: Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, ten days: Pirst Lleut. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, one month; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, twenty days; Second Lleut. Fred L. Perry, Artillery, one month and fifteen days; First Lleut. Artillery, one month and fifteen days; First Lleut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Artillery, days; Second Lleut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Artillery, one month and twelve days.

The following naval orders were issued: The following naval orders were issued:
Lieut. J. F. Hines, from command of the Gwin and continue other duty at Naval Academy.
Lieut. J. B. Patton, from Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, to the Florida.
Ensign C. R. Kear, from the Eagle to home and wait orders.
Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, from the Wilson to the Truxtun.
Surgeon R. O. Huntington, from the Maine to Naval Hospital. New York, for treatment.
Passed Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer, to the Maine.

Many Yachts Change Hands.

The following sales have recently been made through the agency of Hollis Burgess; The 46-foot-water-line auxiliary yawlAlborak, owned by W. Sterling Burgess of Boston, to the Hon. Frank W. Rollins of Concord, N. H. ex-Governor of New Hampshire; the 30the Hon. Frank w. An Hampshire; the 30-foot-water-line yawl Katherine, owned by the Hon. Frank W. Rollins of Concord, N. H. ex-Governor of New Hampshire, to W. Sterling Burgess of Boston; the Bar Harbor 25-footer Redwing, owned by T. G. Condon of New York, to Dr. Charles H. Frazier of Philadelphia; the 21-foot knockabout Bogie, owned by Howard Whitcomb of Boston, to E. W. Judd of Hebron, Me.; the 21-foot race-about Scapegoat, owned by C. H. W. Foster, vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, to Walter P. Keyes of Hull, Mass.; the 18-foot knockabout Ayaya, owned by Walter P. Keyes of Hull, Mass. to Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. 1. The 30-foot-water-line yawl Katherine, owned by W. Sterling Burgess of Boston, has been chartered to George L. Batchelder of Boston.

#### BEAVERS, INDICTED, LIES LOW

LAWYERS WON'T SAY WHERE HE IS OR WHAT HELL DO.

Talk of His Surrendering in Manhattan -Two Indictments Accuse Him of Taking Bribes-George F. Miller Indicted Again-What Roosevelt Told Youngs.

The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn handed in a batch of indictments yesterday afternoon and were discharged by Judge Thomas until next Wednesday. Of the indictments handed in two were against George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances of

the Post Office Department, at Washington. Three other indictments were found in the Post Office cases, and of these two were against George F. Miller, who had already been indicted four times.

As to the other indictment no information could be obtained. District Attorney Youngs refused to affirm or deny that it was against E. J. Brandt of the Brandt-Dent company of Watertown, Wis., the makers of the automatic "cashiers," as a rumor about the Federal Building in Brooklyn had it yesterday.

In a statement announcing the indictnent of Mr. Beavers, Mr. Youngs said: "This office will refrain at present from equesting the service of a bench warrant upon Mr. Beavers, deeming it right that he should have the opportunity to surrender himself, if he sees fit to do so, and I have notified his counsel, Messrs, Morgan and Seabury, to that effect. In all of the cases of indictments for postal frauds which have been found the defendants have been permitted to appear voluntarily, without summary process, and this office knows of no reason why the same courtesy which has been shown to others should be denied to Mr. Beavers, and under these conditions we shall wait a reasonable time for Mr. Beavers to appear voluntarily to plead

to these indictments." Beavers did not present himself vesterday, as it was said he might do. Instead, his counsel, Morgan & Seabury, informed Mr. Youngs over the telephone yesterday morning that Beavers would be in their office, at 290 Broadway, at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning. They did this, they said, because they had read in the morning papers that their client had been indicted. Mr. Youngs did not see fit then o inform Beavers's counsel that their client had been indicted, and so Beavers will probably be at liberty over Sunday.

It is the expectation of Mr. Youngs that Beavers will show up the first thing tomorrow morning to avoid being arrested. If he waits over here in Manhattan until 11:30 o'clock a warrant will probably be sworn out for him.

His counsel said vesterday that they would probably get into communication with Mr. Youngs about the matter and that their client might surrender to a United States Commissioner in Manhattan. The object of such a move would be, apparently, to have a preliminary examination before the Commissioner in order to force the other side to disclose its case.

Beavers's counsel would not say where their client was yesterday. He is supposed

o be staying somewhere in this borough. Mr. Youngs said yesterday that in one of the indictments Beavers was accused of re-ceiving a bribe of \$840 and in the other of re-ceiving in a similar manner about \$240. One indictment contains only one count One indictment contains only one count and the other several. Both are found under Section 1781 of the Revised Statutes. Both accusations arise, it is said, through Beavers's dealings with ex-Congressman Driggs, now under indictment for his connection with the Brandt-Dent company. The additional indictments found against Miller are a result of the motion made by his counsel, Abram I. Rose, on Friday to quash all four of the previous indictments. quash all four of the previous indictments against their client on the ground that they were faulty in failing to say that Driggs had tract with the Brandt-Dent company was made. For fear, it is said, that Judge Thomas would act favorably on this motion Miller was indicted on two other counts.

District Attorney Youngs intimated yesterday that the Post Office investigation had not been finished, so far as his office was concerned. He said that the Grand was concerned. He said that the Grand Jury had not finished its labors, but that nothing further would be done until Wednes-day, when that body will convene again. As to the importance of the indictment of Beavers, Mr. Youngs said:

"My opinion is that one matter is as im-portant as another in these cases. If a man is guilty of a criminal offence against the Government it is important that he should be indicted, and, if proven guilty, should be indicted, and, if proven guilty, that he should be convicted, or, if he is not guilty, he should be acquitted. It is quite as important to Mr. Beavers as it is to the Government, if he is not guilty, that he should have an opportunity to clear him-

"Although it may be argued that the sta-Atthough It may be argued that the statute of limitations applies to Mr. Beavers, we contend that it does not."

William Seabury, counsel for Beavers, denied yesterday that Beavers was in hiding, as had been reported. When asked if Beavers would go over to Brooklyn now that indistructure are become to have been

that indictments are known to have been found, Mr. Seabury said:

"It may be that for legal reasons Mr. Beavers will stay in Manhattan. We shall communicate with Mr. Youngs on Monday and what action we take will depend upon the arrangements then made. We have the arrangements then made. We have no statement to make now in regard to our client, but we shall probably give out a statement to the press on Monday covering

statement to the press on Monday covering a lot of points."
"It is reported in Washington, Mr. Seabury, that Mr. Beavers will give some testimony in favor of the Government's side of these cases," said the reporter.
"You may say positively," replied Mr. Seabury, "that Mr. Beavers will do nothing of the kind."
District Attorney Youngs was asked vesterday if his trip to Oyster Bay, where he spent Friday night with the President, had had anything to do with the Post Office.

he spent Friday night with the President, had had anything to do with the Post Office cases. He answered:

"Although that has been assumed, it is hardly correct. President Roosevelt telephoned me and said he would like to have me spend the night with him. Nicholas Murray Butler was there, and we sat on the piazza all the evening chatting.

"Of course, the matter of the Post Office cases came up. The President asked me

cases came up. The President asked me how I was getting along, and I told him I was getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. He told me that he did not think that it was necessary to impress on me his wish that the matter be probed to the very bottom. "'I want you to see,' the President said to me, 'that this investigation goes as far as possible, no matter where it reaches or whom it hits.'

"Our conversation on this subject did not last over four minutes and then we talked about other matters."

Plans for Empire City Harness Races. Although most of the Grand Circuit tracks

have announced their programmes for this year, the Empire City Trotting Club is the only one that has made any radical changes in the plan of racing. This club, for its meeting which starts at the Empire City track on August 10, makes it a condition that all horses which do not stand\_for money on August 10, makes it a condition that all horses which do not stand for money after two heats must retire. This means that any horse which does not stand for a share of the four moneys after two heats have been trotted or paced will have to go to the barn, and the third heat will be for the four money winners. This, it is believed, will tend to decrease the laying up of heats, as the race is too short to pegmit of the driver taking chances.

An excellent plan is being followed by the management of the Yonkers track in arranging their races so that a horse may start twice during the week. For instance, a horse that starts in the 2:00 trot on a Monday may start in the 2:10 trot, on Friday. There are \$40,000 offered for the twenty races during the week, and in addition there will be special events each day. Entries for the classes close on July 27, the first day of the Cleveland meeting, with Alfred Reeves, secretary, 5 West Sixty-sixth street, New York.

# G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry.

Importations for six months ending June 30,

# 71.170 CASES.

Being greater, by far, than the importations for any previous six months.

The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

R. C. FLOWER'S MINING CO. udge Morris Signs an Order for a Receive

of Arizona and Eastern Montana. BALTIMORE, July 18 .- Upon the applicaion of Thomas Denton Miller of Howard county, Maryland, Judge Morris to-day, in the United States District Court, signed an order for the appointment of a receiver for the Arizona and Eastern Montana Smelting, Ore Purchasing and Development Company, unless cause is shown against such proceeding by July 27.

The company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia by Richard C. Flower of New York, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Mining properties, the bill says, supposed to be of great value were obtained by Flower, the promoter, organizer and leading spirit of the company.

An office was opened up in New York and Flower proceeded to dispose of the stock by means of attractive statements which he sent out, and which are alleged to have been full of misrepresentations as to the company's earnings, condition and standing. Many persons purchased stock at from \$2.50 to \$7 a share, the par value being \$5 a share. The company did declare dividends of 2 per cent. a month for four or five months, but then the dividends

ceased.

More circulars were sent out giving sup-posed reasons for the failure to declare dividends, but promising the payment of quarterly and semi-annual dividends, intimating that dividends were being earned, while, as a matter of fact, the bill says, the mines were closed. The dividends paid were taken, it is alleged, entirely from the treasury of the company, were derived from the sale of stock and were

used as a bait in its circulars to persuade persons to purchase stock.

Mr. Miller says he purchased 6,050 shares of stock, valued at \$30,250, and a great deal more of the stock was sold through the fact of his connection with the company as a stockleder.

of his connection with the company as a stockholder.

To further carry out his plans, Flower established an office in Baltimore, with Henry F. New as president, and W. Kennedy Boone, Paul Seegar and Eldridge Parkham, Jr., all of Baltimore, as directors. The innocent stockholders, the bill says, after a while became wary as to the way things were going and petitioned Mr. New to call a meeting of the stockholders. The meeting was called, but never held.

Mr. Miller says that he believes the greater part of the \$2,500,000 of stock was issued to Flower and his associates for their own personal gain and profit

heir own personal gain and profit Athletic Notes.

It is asserted that a professional weight thrower named Mahoney threw the 56-pound weight 37 feet 7 inches at Boston, Mass., on July 4. The funny part of this feat is that affidavits have been forwarded to the A A It that the record might be properly A. A. U. that the record might be properly placed on the record books. People in Boston have a rather broad idea of amateurism, and aithough Mahoney competed for the "long green," residents of the Hub consider that his name should be emblazoned side by side with Flanagan, De Witt, Sheldon and others. One of the officials has forwarded the credentials to Secretary Sullivan, stating that the weight, ground and measurement were correct, but did not say what the extreme length of the missile was. A private report says weight, ground and measurement were correct, but did not say what the extreme length of the missile was. A private report says it was 20 inches, or 4 inches in excess of that stipluated for amateurs. "It was a slick trick," said a man who saw the contest," and the way Mahoney fooled the officials in the length of the weight was a first-class bit of jugglery. He had an S hook about four inches long attached to the eye of the weight besides the triangular hook with which he threw. When hauling the weight around and bringing it back to the mark he inserted the hook into the eye of the '56' leaving the S hook hanging idle and making believe that was the way he executed his throw. But while taking his mark and bracing himself by a swift movement Mahoney changed the triangular hook from the eye of the 56 to the S hook and made his effort without the trick being detected. This extra leverage of four inches made a difference of more than two feet in the length of the throw. When asked about the use of the S hook Mahoney said that the 56 was a shade light and the S hook was there to make up the discrepancy."

that the 56 was a shade light and the S hook was there to make up the discrepancy."

The Greater New York Irish A. A. announced yesterday that the club on Labor Day would attempt a revival of the Tailten games. The games constitute Ireland's ancient athletic festival, which is the oldest of its kind on earth. They were inaugurated 3370 A. M. or 1829 years before the Christian era, and continued annually down to the reign of Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland, A. D. 1120. While it is hardly feasible to offer the original programme for competition, the Irish club will adhere as near as possible to the old events, and the programme has been arranged as follows: At 11.30 o'clock there will be a game of Irish football, 12 o'clock, archery; 12.30, throwing the javelin; 12.45, rising and striking the hurling ball. At 1 o'clock the athletic programme will commence and the following events have been arranged for. Running, 100 yards and 440 yards; 440-yard hurdle race, known as the fourth century race; 880-yard handicap; one-mile handicap; 120-yard hurdle, handicap; one-mile handicap; slinging the 58-pound weight, unlimited run to follow one hand, handicap; throwing the 18-pound sledge, handicap, old style, wooden handle, iron head. Irish jigs and horn pipe contests. Entries close Sept. 1, with P. J. Conway, 511 Park avenue, New York.

The low pressure area which was central over lebraska on Friday had advanced with great rapidity to a centre over northern Ohio at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time it covered at the northeastern quarter of the country, except where a high pressure slightly retarded it on the lower New England coast. by high winds in the lower Lake regions, the Ohlo Valley and New York, and northern Pennsylvania, and by steady rain from northern Virginia north ward to the lower Lakes. There were thunder torms at points in the lower Lake section and in the middle Mississippi Valley.

The pressure was high over all the western half of the country except in the axtreme Southwest. It was also high in the Gulf and South Atlantic

In this city rain began to fall about 9 o'clock yesterday morning; wind at that time, light to fresh southerly, increasing and blowing from the northeast, in the afternoon; average humidity, 84 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea-

level at 8 A. M. 23.93; 3 P. M., 29.74. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is snown in the annexed 1902. 79° 6 P. M. . . 65° 88° 9 P. M. . . 66° 88° 12 Mid. . . . 66°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO -DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow: warmer to morrow: fresh to brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and cooler to day; fair to morrow; fresh northwest

For New England, showers to-day, except fair For New England, snowers to-day, except fair in south portion; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds. Por western Pennsylvania and western New York, showers to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow;

## MUSEUM HERE KNEW MARCY.

PARIS ANARCHIST COLLECTOR MADE TWO GIFTS TO IT.

Had a Few More to Sell From the Gallery In the Rue de Londres, but the Metropolitan Lacked Funds-Narrow Escape From an Odd Addition to Its List of Distinguished Patrons.

New York at large has a more direct nterest in the peculiar Escosura collection of objets d'art, an account of which, received from Paris, was published in THE Sun of yesterday, than was apparent in the Paris article, though not precisely in the lines there suggested. A selection from that extraordinary aggregation of an Anarchist's acquisitions in art is at present on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

Two specimens from the collection's rich abundance are the property of the museum, through the munificence of Mme. Escosura and the assiduous service of the Anarchist Parmiggiani, alias Marcy, who delivered them to Gen. Luigi P. di Cesnola last winter. And only through the delay of official routine has the honorable place of patron of New York's most noted public art gallery been denied to Mme. Escosura and M. Marcy. The museum authorities were desirous of bestowing this distinction in recognition of their generosity.

M. Louis Marcy presented himself to Gen. Cesnola, director of the museum, last winter, carrying a letter of introduction from the widow of the General's friend, the artist Escosura, whom Gen. Cesnola had known both here in New York and in Europe. The General had not known Mme. Escosura, but when in her letter she begged him to accept for the museum two articles from her late husband's art collection, which she had sent over by her brother, M. Marcy, the bearer of the letter, the General was glad to lay the proffered gift before the museum trustees, accepting madame's letter as a genuine docu-

ment, which it appeared to be.

Moreover, the articles offered appeared to the General to be of a desirable quality. They were a painting and a silver statuette

of St. Sebastian.

As they were gifts to a public institu-tion, Gen. Cesnola would have had no diffi-culty under the law in bringing them through the Custom House duty free. But through the Custom House duty free. But not so, said the thorough-going M. Marcy. He would present his sister's gifts free and complete himself, as she would wish. So he paid the duty and delivered the statuette and the painting to the museum. accepted and Mme. Escosura and M. Marcy were nominated as patrons of the institution. The nominations were not confirmed, owing to the leisurely and dignified methods of the museum trustees, whose next meeting was then sveral months off. That one is now nearly two months

Madame's letter told Gen, di Cesnola that her husband desired that the New York museum have some of his treasures and museum have some of his treasures and that she was very glad to select these two to offer him. Her brother, however, had a further mission in New York. He presented Gen. Cesnola with two cards, one his own and the other announcing the "Galerie Marcy; Table Pux Anciens et Hautes Curiosites," both Monsieur and the Galerie at the address 25 Rue de Londres, Paris.

From the Galerie M. Marcy had brought over several specimens of ancient art over several specimens of ancient art work, which it was his desire to sell to the

museum for the sum of \$14,000.

The articles, chiefly of metal work, appeared to be valuable, even if not quite so valuable as M. Marcy deemed them. They also appeared to be of genuine quality, Gen. Cesnola said, and surely Gen. Cesnola's Gen. Cesnola said, and surely Gen. Cesnola s judgment should be beyond question on works of ancient art. But the museum had no funds with which to purchase them. The Rogers bequest was not available, and is not even yet available, the General sald yesterday, being still tied up in some way. So. M. Marcy was told that at any rate his art works could not be bought at once, even if the Museum should determin

once, even if the Museum should determine later to purchase them.

The next meeting of the trustees was to be held on May 25, and Marcy said that while he might wait here for a couple of months, he could not wait so long as that. He left the articles at the Museum, however, and Gen. Cesnola had heard nothing more of him until in yesterday's SUN was of collecting real or spurious works of art.

The French experts say that the objects of art examined by them in the Rue de Londres are bogus, but Gen. Cesnola says that those at the Metropolitan Museum

appear to be genuine.

The General said that he knew Escosura here as a painter of moderate talents, a gentleman and a collector in a conservative way. He was such a man as might have had a moderate collection of art ob-jects of considerable value, said Gen. Cesnola, but never such a collection as that found in the Rue de Londres, which, according to the Paris story, has been valued at almost \$1,250,000.

Gen. di Cesnola said that he could hardly

believe that Marcy was the Italian An believe that Marcy was the Italian An-archist described, as Marcy, apparently, could not speak Italian at all. He spoke fair French, worse English and a little Spanish, but Italian he seemed not to know. The New York police courts, however, have revealed plenty of able crooks who have made a successful bluff at being unable to understand or speak a language which they did not wish to talk or understand they did not wish to talk or understand until surprised into a revelation of thei The French stories are explicit as to the

arrest of Marcy and his career. One thing Gen. di Cesnola did notice, with some surprise, about Marcy was that he appeared to be of a coarser sort than Escosura, a man below the painter in the social plane. But the General, not having met Mme. Escosura, was ready to assume that he perhaps married below his own station, which would account for his wife's brother making the common appearance that he

At Police Headquarters vesterday. was said that they had no knowledge of Marcy in this city, so far as their records went, under that name, but that an in-vestigation was under way by Capt.

McClusky.

Gen. di Cesnola said that Marcy had given the impression that he was at the Café Martin while here, but at that place yesterday it was said that they had no record or recollection of him and that at most he could have been but a casual patron

not a boarder.

The Paris information as to Marcy have ing been a constant bidder at the Marquand

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Formerly \$12.75 to \$17.75. Misses' Skirts of white Pique or natural Linen, nineteen gore, newest

# Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

winter seems to be erroneous, as does that from the same city telling of asale of Escosura's studio effects in Broadway. So far as could be learned Marcy was not a buyer at the Marquand sale, certainly not an important buyer, and it could not be ascertained yesterday that he was a

Formerly \$2.97 to \$5.75.

There has also been no sale of importance There has also been no sale of importance here of any studio effects announced as Mr. Escosura's, and among the persons who follow such public sales of art interest, none could be found yesterday who could recall any Escosura sale at all. Marcy's attentions in New York were not confined to Gen. di Cesnola, but who the other New Yorkers were whom he visited in the interests of his Rue de Londres bazaar did not develop yesterday.

Fighting Notes.

The recent battle between Eddie Hanlon and senny Yanger at San Francisco was a big financial uccess. The receipts amounted to \$7,914. Of this um the boxers divided hair. The selection of Eddle Graney as referee of the effices Corbett mill is considered a good move y the local sports. Graney has the reputation of eing both competent and honest. Joe Bernstein has signed articles to meet Tomms illivan. No definite date has as yet been set ut in all probability the "go" will be held the latte art of August before the West End A. C., St. Louis

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